

An Electronic Machine for Centralized Control

SOV/ 119-58-7-2/10

standards and such parameters as have been corrected after deviation and have returned to the normal state. In the case of the latter also the time of their return is recorded.

On the registration card either all controlled points or only part of them can be fixed within certain periods of time. An example is given for both types of cards.

The entire apparatus is constructed in form of a 3-fold stand measuring 2,000 x 2,000 x 600 mm. The individual electronic devices are built in form of blocks and are connected with the main lines by means of multiple plugs. In order to be better able to estimate the size of the machine the number of its components is given: 780 relays, 35 counters, 26 tubes, 600 germanium diodes, 2,000 resistances, 200 condensers.

The economic advantage of using such a machine may be judged from the following concrete example: A Moscow rubber factory which spends 2 million rubles for changing over to automatic control by using the machine MARS is able to increase its annual profit by at least more than 5 million rubles. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 7 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

8(3)

SOV/119-58-11-6/15

AUTHORS: Mif, N. P., Engineer, Yakobson, B. M., Engineer

TITLE: Mercury Jet Commutators in Systems for the Control of Many Points (Rutno-struynyye kommutatory v sistemakh mnogotochechnogo kontrolya)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 11, pp 15-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a mercury jet commutator a tube rotates in a fixed container filled with mercury; the end of the tube is tapered like a jet. The jet is filled with mercury by means of a centrifugal force. When leaving the jet, the mercury reaches contacts and thus closes a circuit. A sectional drawing of a 2-bank commutator is given. This 100-point commutator has the following technical data:

diameter of case	250 mm
height including electromotor	150 mm
number of contacts in one bank	100
number of banks	2
time needed for one revolution	~ 0,3 sec.
switching-over time	0,0035 sec.

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SOV/119-58-11-6/15

Mercury Jet Commutators in Systems for the Control of Many Points

time for contact transition-resistance	$\sim 0,0015$ sec.
maximum contact current in the case of inductionless load	$< 0,05 \Omega$
maximum voltage between contacts	100 V
insulation resistance between contacts after long operation	$> 1 M\Omega$
power output of the motor	10 VA
weight of the commutator including motor	5 kg

Two examples showing the working of the mercury-jet commutator are given both in the block-scheme and in the principal wiring circuit:

- a) A signal system indicating deviations from the adjusted parameters, where a Braun-tube is used as a signal panel.
 - b) A signal system indicating deviations from the adjusted parameters, in which Neon lamps are used as a signal panel.
- There are 7 figures.

Card 2/2

S/123/60/000/015/006/007

A004/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 15, p. 254,
80543

AUTHOR: Yakobsen, B. M.

TITLE: Electronic Machines for the Automation of Production Processes

PERIODICAL: Opyt raboty prom-sti Sovnarkhoza (Mosk. gor. ekon. adm. r-n), 1959,
No. 1, pp. 70-74

TEXT: The author gives a brief description of the layout and operation principle of the MAPC (MARS)-200 and MAPC (MARS)-300 electronic machines (manufactured by SKTB BFA) designated for the automatic checking and control of the technological processes of manufacturing rubber and plastic articles. With some further improvements, electronic machines of this type can be used for the automation of artificial fiber production processes. The chief distinction of these machines is the transition from continuous measurement of every parameter separately to the so-called multiple check method with the aid of a switch device. The machines deliver information in the form of digits and signals on the minic bus. The digital information is automatically printed on charts of

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S/123/60/000/015/006/007
A004/A001.

Electronic Machines for the Automation of Production Processes

deviation and periodic registration. The parameters to be checked are: temperature, consumption, vacuum, average temperatures. Apart from temperature condition checks, the MARS-200 machine effects positional temperature control as well as automatic blocking of the installation if the technological process is disturbed. SKTB BFA is also developing machines with complex functions of centralized control. There are 3 figures.

G. V. I.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

28(1), 28(2)

AUTHOR: Yakobson, B. M., Engineer

SOV/119-60-1-2/14

TITLE: The Construction Principle of the Machine of the Type MARS
for Centralized Control

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1960, Nr 1, pp 3 - 9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This machine for the automatic recording and signaling of industrial processes was developed by the Spetsial'nyy konstruktorskiy byuro biofizicheskoy apparatury i elektronnykh mashin (Special Construction Bureau for Biophysical Apparatus and Electronic Machines). The measured values are transmitted to a computer board or a memory circuit. In the recording system the values are recorded on cards. Three models were developed, the structure of which is uniform (Ref 1). Experiments showed that the use of special transformers, which transform the nonlinear signals of the transmitters into linear standard signals, is not necessary. The production of such special transformers would further cause considerable difficulties. The switching systems establishing connection between the transmitters with a low signaling level and the remaining systems of the machine consist of a hermetically closed relay.

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The Construction Principle of the Machine of the
Type MARS for Centralized Control

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The surfaces of the contact lenses of these relays are made from special material. Where 100 and more measuring points per second have to be evaluated, Hg-commutators are used. The relay-commutator shown in figure 1 is discussed, with the aid of the structural diagram of the circuit shown in figure 2. The measurements are carried out by the machine according to the servomechanic method. The disadvantages of this method are pointed out. The author then in detail discusses the measuring-circuit shown in figure 4, which is intended for temperature- and consumption measurements. Compensation of the measurement signals of the transmitters is effected by means of rheocords or induction coils. The digital converter used in the machine of the MARS-type, the disk of which is shown in figure 5, is also discussed in detail. At present, electromechanic digital converters are being used, but optical digital converters are in the act of being developed. The structure of the decoding device for the dyadic-decimal code, which is used by this machine, is discussed on the

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basis of figure 6. An electric Rheinmetall-typewriter is connected to the decoding device. Further, the storage units are dealt with, and the control system proper is described. The author in this connection speaks about experiments, in which ferrites and tubes of the type MTKh were tested. The programming block and the control block are built on to the relay of the type RKN. Finally, the block diagram of the comparator, which is shown in figure 7, is discussed, and several data concerning the machine of this type shown in figure 7, and which controls 200 temperature measuring-points, are given. The rapidity of measurement with an error of 1% amounts to about 0.3 seconds per measuring point. Control is effected by signaling and recording on cards, and it permits also digital recording. Machines of this type are being further developed. There are 9 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 3/3

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03404

9,7100

S/119/60/000/009/003/008
B012/B058

AUTHOR: Yakobson, B. M.

TITLE: Application of the Information Theory for Estimating the Efficiency of Centralized Control Systems

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1960, No. 9, pp. 8-12

TEXT: Most automatic regulating systems need control systems with an operator. The operator receives information on the state of the process with the aid of control means, and cuts into the course of the process as needed. The conception of the amount of information related to control is analyzed first. The difficulties arising in this connection are shown. These can be eliminated by a centralized control system. Such a system switches on a special electronic machine which connects process and operator into a single system of the passage and evaluation of information. One of the most important problems of a centralized control system is to transform information in such a manner that the operator can receive it without great losses. This is mainly achieved by reducing the

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S/119/60/000/009/003/008
B012/B058

Application of the Information Theory for
Estimating the Efficiency of Centralized
Control Systems

number of data fed to the operator. It is shown that the criteria for evaluating the centralized control system may be selected on the basis of determining the largest amount of information (which is fed to the operator) for the smallest amount of data. (Data with few informations must be eliminated, and only those with a great number of informations are to be transformed into a more convenient form). The basic transformation of information is done in the systems that detect and record deviations. An ideal scheme for the detection of deviations investigated with the aid of Fig. 1 illustrates these systems. It is shown that the possibility of developing such a system in practice is largely restricted, and that it is necessary to use a method of multiple control by applying a scanning device. This complicated work can, however, be reduced by selecting the optimum quick action of the scanning device. The entire system of centralized control, including the electronic machine and the operator, can be characterized by the coefficient K of the efficiency of the system: $K = 1/\eta_1 \eta_2 \eta_3$, where η_1 is the number of steps of the scanning device per information unit, η_2 the number of binary

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Control Systems

S/119/60/000/009/003/008
B012/B058

operations in the blocks of the diagram per step of the scanning device, and η_3 the number of data (deviations) per unit of transmitted information. It is shown by an example how formulas and curves for the approximative selection of the optimum quick action and for the determination of the coefficients η_1 and η_2 can be obtained for certain processes. It is assumed that the system that detects deviations is a "passive" one, that is, it serves only for the determination of the predominant number of deviations and estimates their duration, without influencing the character and statistics of the process. However, if the system regulates the process on the basis of deviations, a different problem is to be solved. If the mean number of deviations is, however, low, the controlling action of the system does not influence the statistics of the process, and the formulas and curves given here can be used. There are 5 figures and 5 Soviet references.

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Card 3/3

YAKOBSON, B.M.; DMITRIYEV, G.K.

Problems of measurement in centralized control and management systems. Izm.tekh. no. 4:21-25 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

YAKOBSON, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Organizing combined centralized system of industrial management.
Priborostroenie no.9:1-4 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 07865-67 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG/JXT(RG)
ACC NR: AP6011260 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0099/0099

AUTHOR: Yakobson, B. M.

37
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for converting pneumatic (hydraulic) signals into digital code.
Class 42, No. 179993 /announced by Special Construction Bureau for Biophysical
Apparatus and Electronic Machines (Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro
biofizicheskoy apparatury i elektronnykh mashin)/

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsey, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 99

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic device, analog digital encoder

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for converting pneumatic (hydraulic) signals into digital code. It contains a pulse generator, pulse counter, compensating signal generator, gates, electric null indicator, pneumoelectric transducer, and control unit (see Fig. 1). To increase the response rate, the device contains membrane null units, the number of which equals the number of converted signals. The comparison chambers of the units are joined and their output is connected to the input of the pneumoelectric transducer.

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.142-525

L 07865-67

ACC NR: AP6011260

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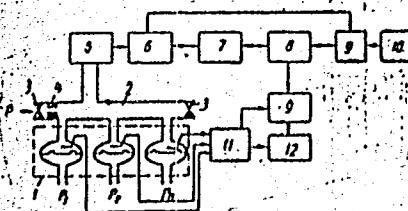


Fig. 1. 1 - null units; 2 - tube; 3 - valves;
4 - throttle; 5 - pneumoelectric transducer;
6 - electric null indicator; 7 - compensating signal
generator; 8 - pulse counter; 9 - gates; 10 - pulse
generator; 11 - control unit; 12 - storage device

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 31Oct63

Card 2/2 bc

ACC NR: AP7002563

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0048/0049

INVENTOR: Yakobson, B. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for delivery of controlling commands. Class 21, No. 189068
announced by Special Design Bureau of Biophysical Apparatus and Electronic Machines
(Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro biofizicheskoy apparatury i elektronnykh
mashin)7

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 48-49

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic device, pneumatic servomechanism , automatic control equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for delivery of controlling commands to pneumatic servomechanisms and regulator controllers. The device contains a pulse generator, a pulse counter, a digital-analog converter, a null unit, valves, and a pneumatic-electric converter. To increase the response rate and accuracy, the device contains pneumatic followers used as memory units whose number equals the number of servomechanisms. The inputs are joined through valves and are coupled with the input of the pneumatic-electric converter.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 25May65

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.3.078-525

0930

0701

SOKOLOV, A.D.; MIKHAYLOVA, T.N.; TIMOREYEV, A.V.; YAKOBSON, B.V.

Factors affecting the hardening of novolac molding powders. Plast.-
massy no.10:22-24 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Plastics--Molding)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830007-6

BEL'KEVICH, P.I.; GAYDUK, K.A.; YAKOBSON, B.V.; SOKOLOV, A.D.; TIMOFEEV, A.V.

Use of peat wax as lubricant for molding powders. Plastmassy
no.6:64-65 165. (MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830007-6"

L-36271-65 EWT(n)/EPF(s)/EMP(j)
ACCESSION NR: AP5008194

Pc-L/Pr-L RH

S/0286/65/000/005/0069/0070

AUTHORS: Faydel', I. Ya.; Sokolov, A. D.; Timofeyev, A. V.; Yakushev, B. V.;
Ust'kachkintsev, A. N.; Veselov, N. N.

TITLE: A method for obtaining phenolic aldehyde pressing powders. Class 39, No.
168873 ✓

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniij i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 69-70

TOPIC TAGS: phenolic aldehyde, pressing powder, filler, coal, ash

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining phenolic aldehyde pressing powders with the application of mineral filler. To broaden the assortment of fillers and lower the cost of the powders, ash resulting from burning of brown coal is used as the filler.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Jul62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOVI: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1 10

SOL'DEVICH, P.L. [Bial'kevich, P.L.]; YAKOBSON, B.V. [Yakobson, B.V.];
GAYDUK, K.A. [Halduk, K.A.]; SOKOLOV, A.D. [Sokolov, A.D.]

Feasibility of using peat as an active filler for molding powder plastics. Vestn.
AN ESSR. Ser. Khim. Nauk. no. 2:96-98. '65.

(NMR 13:12)

NEMSHTLOVA, N.A. [deceased]; KULIKOVA, Ye.N.; VAYMAN, Ye.I.; YAKOBSON, D.A.;
KUZ'MINA, Yu.T.; FEDOROVA, S.A.; OSANOVA, V.P.; BLINOVA, L.L.;
RYABOVA, N.I.

Distribution of enteropathogenic Escherichia coli among various
population groups in Kazan and some cities of the Tatar A. S. S. R.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.9:145-146 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kazanskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i
Tatarskaya respublikanskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya
stantsiya, poliklinika No.2.

KULIKOVA, Ye.N.; YAKOBSON, D.A.; DONSKAYA, R.B.; OSIPOVA, P.K.; GERTMAN,
Z.A.; TSYBUL'SKAYA, M.G.

Role of B. protéus in acute diseases of newborn infants. Vop. okh.
mat. i det. 6 no.3:35-38 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Kazanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii
i gigiyeny, 7-y detskoj bol'nitsy 4-go rodil'nogo doma.
(PROTEUS) (INTESTINES--DISEASES)
(INFANTS (NEWBORN))

YAKOBSON, D.A.

Evaluation of the methods for studying the virulence of entero-pathogenic Escherichia coli. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.3:137 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kazanskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

CHECHEL'NITSKAYA, S.E., BAYGULEVA, S.A.; YAKOBSON, D.Ya.; VAYMAN, T.I.

Material on the spread of *Leishmania* and other flagellate parasites
of the intestine among younger children. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol.
28 no.2:231-232 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz Kazanskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy
stantsii i Kazanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
epidemiologii i gigiyeny.
(WORMS, INTESTINAL AND PARASITIC)

ORLOVSKIY, A.V., professor; LYUTER, R.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAZOVSKIY, Ye.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YAKOBSON, El'mar, inzhener; ANTOPOL'SKIY, V.M., inzhener; PUKHOV, G.Ye., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; FYURSTENBERIN, A.I., inzhener; BERGER, A.Ya., professor (Leningrad); TSVERAVA, G.K., inzhener; KRAYNIY, K.I., inzhener (g.Kotovsk, Tambovskoy obl.); BELOV, V.N., inzhener (g.Ul'yanovsk).

Correspondence conference of readers of "Elektrichestvo" Elektrichestvo no.8:89-91 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Orlovskiy).
2. Zavod "Elektrosila" (for Lyuter and Kazovskiy).
3. Estonkommunenergo (for Yakobson).
4. Saratovskiy industrial'nyy tekhnikum (for Antopol'skiy).
5. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova (for Pukhov).
6. Tikhvinskiy glinozemnyy zavod (for Tsverava). (Electric engineering--Periodicals)

YAKOBSON, E.S.

Melting and spinning machine for producing capron fibers. Biul.
tekhn.-ekon.inform. no.11:53-55 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Nylon)

YAKOBSON, E.V.

AID P - 1387

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 14/30

Authors : Shadurskiy, O. S., Eng., and Yakobson, E. V., Eng.

Title : Large block mounting of the metallic structures
of a cooling tower

Periodical : Elek. Sta., 2, 43-44, F 1955

Abstract : The authors describe and illustrate the method
applied. 2 drawings, 3 photographs

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

CHERNAVSKIY, V.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YAKORSON, G.A.

Strengthening the slopes of an earth roadbed with soil which
is not easily blown away. Transp.stroi. 12 no.7:8-9 Jl '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo
stroitel'stva Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva.
(Railroads—Earthwork)

IVANOV, V.P.; YAKOBSON, G.A.; FOMENKO, B.S.

Mutual influence between corn and broad beans through their
aerial organs. Fiziol. rast. 10 no.4:447-457 Jl-Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

I. Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R.
Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

L 13635-65 EPA(s)-2/EW
Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Pab-10/F
ACCESSION NR: AP4046897

(u)/EPP(c)/EWG(v)/EPR/EPA(w)-2/EWP(j)/T Pe-1/Ps-5/
-4 RPL/ASD(m)-3 RM/wv

S/0191/64/000/010/0019/0021

AUTHOR: Zhivukhin, S. M.; Talstaguzov, V. B.; Kireyev, V. V.; A lova, N. V.
Gerasimenko, L. T.; Yakerson, F. I.

TITLE: Thermal stability of poly /dihydroxyarylenephosphonitrile⁷

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 10, 1964, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: thermal stability, polymer stability, thermal degradation, nitrile polymer, phosphonitrile polymer, resorcinol, hydroquinone, hexabutoxytriphosphonitrile, oxidative degradation, polycondensation, transesterification

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the preparation, physical properties, structure and practical applications of poly /dihydroxyarylenephosphonitrile⁷ polymers either by transesterification of hexabutoxytriphosphonitrile with resorcinol or hydroquinone, or by polycondensation of trimeric phosphonitrile chloride with resorcinol under various conditions. The oxidative degradation of these polymers was investigated by determining the weight loss in previously hardened samples (300C for 5 minutes) during heating at 300, 400 and 500C. In general, they showed relatively high thermal stability up to 300C and above, with significant destruction appearing only at 500C. The stability depended, however, on the chemical composition, being increased by a higher ratio of aromatic hydroxy to butoxy or chlorite

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ACCESSION IIR: AP4046897

residues; polymers prepared with resorcinol also showed somewhat higher stability than those containing hydroquinone. The infrared spectra of the degradation products were characterized by increased absorption in the 940-990 cm⁻¹ band. Polymers containing resorcinol and hydroquinone both showed exothermic peaks at 550°C due to destruction of the F-O-C(aryl) bond, while those based on diphenylolpropane showed two exothermic peaks (490 and 580°C) due probably to the incipient decomposition of the aliphatic radical. The poly[dihydroxyarylenephosphonitriles] are recommended for use as construction materials, and for short-term use at 450-500°C as lacquers or insulating coatings. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

S
ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SQV: 002

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 003

SUB CODE: OC, GC

Card 2/2

IVANOV, V.P.; YAKOBSON, G.A.; FUMENKO, B.S.

Effect of soil moisture on the exchange of root exudates.

Fiziol. rast. 11 no.4:630-637 Jl-Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni Timiryazeva AN SSSR, Moskva.

IVANOV, V. P.; YAKOBSON, G. A.

"On the mutual effects in plant communities through root excretions."

report submitted for 10th Intl Botanical Cong, Edinburgh, 3-12 Aug 64.

AS USSR, Moscow.

IVANOV, V.P.; YAKOBSON, G.A.

Metabolite exchange in plants through aerial organs. Fiziol.
rast. 12 no.3:405-411 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni K.A. Timiryazeva AN SSSR,
Moskva.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830007-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830007-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830007-6

[A reaction in which hydrazines are split off]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830007-6"

with 1.1 moles anhyd. KF at 200° for 1 hr. in 90% yield
The NH₂, HO, and HS derivs. of 2-(*n*-X-C₆H₄)I, can be
readily prepd. from I in presence of anhyd. KF at 100-200°
several min. up to a few hrs.

V. S. Miliakov

AM

YAKOBSON, G.G.

KOZLOV, V.V., YAKOBSON, G.G.

Research on naphthalene series. Part 16: Conversion of 2-naphtho-6-sulfonic acid salt into 2-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid salts. Zhur. ob.khim. 27 no.5:1156-1160 My '57.
(Naphtolsulfonic acid) (MLRA 10:8)

YAKOBSON, G. G.

Reaction of 2,4-dinitrophenylbenzene and 2,4-dinitrophenylbenzoic acid to their boronates, N,N'-methylenebis(2,4-dinitrophenylbenzene) and N,N'-methylenebis(2,4-dinitrophenylbenzoic acid), was carried out by D. L. Mennit and C. C. Price, J. Org. Chem., 27, 1961, 1961. Heating 2.4 g. 2,4-(ON)₂C₆H₃Br₂ and 0.5 g. KF at 200° for 7 hrs. gave 2,4-(ON)₂C₆H₃B(OH)₂ and 2,4-(ON)₂C₆H₃CO₂B(OH)₂. Heating 2.4 g. 2,4-(ON)₂C₆H₃Br₂ and 0.5 g. KF at 200° for 7 hrs. gave 2,4-(ON)₂C₆H₃B(OH)₂ and 2,4-(ON)₂C₆H₃CO₂B(OH)₂. A similar reaction with II, I, or 2,4-(ON)₂C₆H₃Br₂, m. 127-9°, in 2% (MeOH) gave 60-74% 2,4-(*N,N*'C₆H₃Br₂)₂NH₂ (III). In 173-90°, *Ae* deriv., m. 127°. Heating 0.01 mole III, m. 173-90°, in 2% (MeOH) gave 60-74% 2,4-(*N,N*'C₆H₃Br₂)₂NH₂ (III). In 173-90°, *Ae* deriv., m. 127°. Heating 0.01 mole I with 2.5 g. ROH and 0.02 mole KF at up to 120° 5-16 hrs. gave ethers of I: 51% *M*₂, m. 51°; 62% *M*₁, m. 85°; 25% *CuH*, m. 65.5°; 26% PhCH₂, m. 150°; 65% 4,4'-Bz₂C₆H₃, m. 85.5°; 93% PhCH₂Cl, m. 85.5°; 93% CH₂Cl₂, m. 88.5°; 25% Ph²CH₂Cl, m. 88.5°; 93% Ph, m. 72°. Heating I with KHF, 6 hrs. at 200° gave but Ph, m. 72°. Heating I with KHF, 6 hrs. at 200° gave 17% conversion of I and some II was isolated. Heating 2.03 g. I, 1.10 g. KF, and 3 ml. PhCH₂OH in 5 ml. MeOH at reflux 6 hr. gave 57% unreacted I and 6% PhCH₂ ether of I. Refluxing I with 4 parts NH₄F and 5 ml. EtOH gave some III. In PhCH₂OH the yield was 23%. Heating 2,4-(ON)₂C₆H₃Br with KF 7 hrs. at 200° gave 63% II. In presence of EtOH there formed 61% Et ether of I; PhCH₂ ether of I (68%) and Ph ether (74%) formed similarly. G. M. K.

between

YAKOBSON, G.G., Cand Chem Sci-(diss) "On the interaction of aromatic
haloid-nitrocompounds ^{and} ~~with~~ the fluorides of metals." Mos, 1958. 11 pp
(Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of Lenin Chemico-Technological
Inst im D.I.Mendelyev), 150 copies (KL,48-58, 102)

-18 -

AUTHORS:

Vorozhtsov, N. N. jun., Yakobson, G. G. SOV/156-58-1-29/46

TITLE:

Production of Aromatic Fluorine Derivatives From Chlorine Derivatives (Poluchenije aromaticheskikh ftorproizvodnykh iz khlorproizvodnykh)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 122 - 124 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors found already previously (Ref 1) that 2,4-dinitro-fluorobenzene is formed with a more than 90% yield by a heating of 2,4-dinitro-chlorobenzene with anhydrous potassium fluoride. In view of the increasing interest for aromatic fluoro-nitro-compounds as possible insecticides and antiseptica (Ref 2) it would be of importance to extend the aforementioned method also to other compounds. The authors found that by the action of potassium fluoride at from 170 to 190° the chlorine atoms may be replaced by a fluorine atom if the former are activated by substituents of second order which are formed in both o- and p-position and if one of the latter is a nitro-group. If 2 active chlorine atoms are contained in the molecule, the two halides enter the reaction. The following compounds were obtained

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Production of Aromatic Fluorine Derivatives From
Chlorine Derivatives

SOV/156-58-1-29/46

in this way: I) 1,3-difluoro-4,6-dinitrobenzene with a satisfactory yield of both 1,3-dichloro- and 1,3-fluoro-chloro-4,6-dinitrobenzene. In connection with II) 4-fluoro-3-nitro-phenyl-methyl-sulfone, the hitherto undescribed 4,4'-bis-methylsulfone-2,2-dinitro-diphenyl-ether (III) is formed. Since the previous work written by the authors (Ref 1) had gone to the press, the report delivered by Finger and Kruse (Kruze)(Ref 3) who also worked out methods of producing fluoro-nitro-compounds by heating corresponding chlorine-derivatives was published. The results obtained by these American authors are summarized. The methods of production, yields, and some constants of the compounds dealt with are given in an experimental part. There are 7 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii promezhutochnykh produktov i krasiteley Moskovskogo khimiko-tehnologicheskogo instituta im.D.I.Mendeleyeva(Professorial Chair of the Technology of Intermediate Products and Dyes of the Moscow Chemical-Technological Institute imeni D.I.Mendeleyev)

Card 2/3

AUTHORS:

Vorozhtsov, N. N., jun., Yakobson, G. G. SOV/156-58-2-36/48

TITLE:

Identification of the Oxycompounds as 4,6-Dinitro Resorcin Ether (Note III From the Series "Aromatic Fluorine Derivatives" (Refs 1,2)) (Identifikatsiya oksisoyedineniy v vide efirov 4,6-dinitrorezortsina (Soobshcheniye III iz serii "Aromati-cheskiye fterproizvodnyye"))

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshyey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 340 - 348 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In recent time methods of the identification mentioned in the title were worked out (Refs 3,4). The applicability of this method is limited by the fact that many ethers of 2,4-dinitro phenol are liquid or crystallizable only with difficulty. The ethers described in publications and mentioned in the title have considerably higher melting points than the last mentioned. If the oxy compounds are heated with a theoretical quantity of 1,3-difluorine-4,6-dinitro benzene in the presence of potassium fluoride (Ref 4), the ethers mentioned in the title are formed with an almost quantitative yield. They are crystalline substances

Card 1/4

Identification of the Oxycompounds as 4,6-Dinitro Resorcin Ether (Note III From the Series "Aromatic Fluorine Derivatives (Refs 1,2)) SOV/156-58-2-36/48

with a distinct melting temperature. The authors produced ethers of all normal primary alcohols with a number of carbon atoms of 1 - 9, furthermore several higher alcohols and phenols. The dependence of the melting temperatures of the ethers of normal primary alcohols on the number of carbon atoms in the alcohol is strange. At first the melting temperatures decrease with rising number of carbon atoms and reach a minimum (46° -hexyl alcohol ether). In the case of a further increase of the number of carbon atoms the melting temperature rises up to 95° (dioctyl ether) and is then reduced rapidly in the case of dinonyl ether (33° , Fig 1). Mixed samples of ethers with approximate melting temperatures cause a rapid depression. This makes possible their application for the identification of the alcohols. All investigated primary and secondary alcohols and phenols react easily with 1,3-difluorine-4,6-dinitro benzene. A reduced yield of the ether from phenyl-methyl carbinol is explained apparently by a slight dehydration of the latter.

Tertiary alcohols: trimethyl-carbinol and dimethyl-phenyl

Card 2/4

Identification of the Oxycompounds as 4,6-Dinitro Resorcin Ether (Note III From the Series "Aromatic Fluorine Derivatives" (Refs 1,2))

SOV/156-58-2-36/48

carbinol do not react with 1,3-difluorine-4,6-dinitro benzene under the described conditions. The last mentioned substance reacts with alcohols in the presence of potassium fluoride similarly to the fluorine derivative, however, considerably more slowly. Therefore it is not expedient to use it for the identification. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii organicheskikh krasiteley i promezhutochnykh produktov Moskovskogo khimiko-tehnologicheskogo instituta im.D.I.Mendeleyeva (Chair of Technology of Organic Dyes and Intermediate Products of the Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D.I.Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1957

Card 3/4

VOROZHTSOV, N.N., ml.; YAKOBSON, G.G.

Identification of oxygen containing compounds in the form of 4,6-dinitroresorcinol ethers. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; khim. i khim. tekhn. no.2:346-348 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy tekhnologii organicheskikh krasiteley i promezhutochnykh produktov Moskovskogo khimiko-tehnologicheskogo instituta im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.

(Ethers)

(Alcohols)

YAKOBSON, G. G.

79-1-9/63

AUTHORS: Vorozhtsov, N. N. jun., Yakobson, G. G.

TITLE: On the Synthesis of 2,4-Dinitrophenyl Derivatives of Oxy- and Mercapto Compounds and Amines (K polucheniyu 2,4-dinitrofenil'nykh proizvodnykh oksi - i merkaptosoyedineniy i aminov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 1, pp.40-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors earlier determined that 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene enters into reaction with oxy compounds in the presence of anhydrous potassium fluoride under the formation of ethers of 2,4-dinitrophenol. It became evident that the fluorine derivative of this benzene reacts more smoothly with oxycompounds in the presence of potassium fluoride than with the use of other bases, the reaction from beginning to end taking place in a neutral medium. With the use of alcohols and phenols almost quantitatively pure 2,4-dinitrophenyl derivatives are obtained from the reaction mass (see formulae). The 2,4-dinitrophenyl derivatives of secondary oxycompounds are obtained with better yields in the presence of anhydrous potassium fluoride than in the presence of the triethylamine usually used.

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79-1-9/63

On the Synthesis of 2,4-Dinitrophenyl Derivatives of Oxy- and Mercapto Compounds and Amines

(In one case like 79 to 28 %!). The 2,4-dinitrophenyl derivative of phenylmethylcarbinol is obtained with a 28 % yield in the presence of potassium fluoride, whereas with triethylamine only 11 % can be attained. In this case the 2,2',4,4'-tetrinitrodiphenyl ether (43%) is the main product of the reaction. The mercapto compounds with 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene on heating in the presence of potassium fluoride quantitatively yield 2,4-dinitrophenyl derivatives in a pure state (see formulae). In the absence of potassium fluoride the mercapto compounds do not react with 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene and 2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene. The 2,4-dinitrophenyl derivatives of the amines, products of their conversion with 2,4-dinitrochloro- and 2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene, can under the same conditions be isolated from the reaction mass purely and quantitatively direct. There are 2 tables, and 13 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Chemical-Teknological Institute imeni D.I. Mendeleyev
(Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva)

Card 2/3

5 (2, 3)

AUTHORS:

Vorozhtsov jr, N. N., Corresponding SOV/20-127-6-22/51
Member AS USSR, Yakobson, G. G., Rubina, T. D.

TITLE:

On the Mechanism of Fluorochlorobenzene Amination by Metal
Amides and Aqueous Ammonia

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 6, pp 1225-1227
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As is known, neither fluorobenzene (Ref 1) nor fluorotoluene (Ref 2) react with the alkaline metal amides in liquid ammonia. The amination of compounds containing various halogens has hardly been investigated (Refs 3, 4). The authors studied the amination mentioned in the title in liquid and aqueous ammonia in the presence of copper chloride. In all cases investigated here, the chlorine atoms were replaced by the amino group. Neither the yield nor the composition of the amination products are practically influenced by the replacement of the sodium amide by lithium- or potassium amides. Table 1 shows the experimental results. A. N. Shikanov, student, took part in the experiments. The spectrum analysis was made by V. A. Plakhov. According to the authors' results, fluorobenzene is practically not aminated by aqueous ammonia at 250° within 6 h. The amination by metal amides

Card 1/3

On the Mechanism of Fluorochlorobenzene Amination by
Metal Amides and Aqueous Ammonia

SOV/20-127-6-22/51

probably proceeds via an intermediate formation of substituted dehydrobenzenes (Ref 3). The same product (I) is apparently formed from the o- and m-fluorochlorobenzene, while the product (II) is formed from the para-isomer. The isomeric composition of the amination products confirms the assumption concerning the influence of the inductive effect of the electronegative substituents (here fluorine) on the addition direction of the NH_2^- ion to substituted dehydrobenzenes (Ref 3). The mechanism of the catalytic exchange of the aromatically bound chlorine, as suggested by the 1st author (together with V. A. Kobelev, Ref 5), is recalled. According to this mechanism, the reaction starts with the addition of the catalyst to the molecule of the halogen derivative (see Scheme). In the addition product, the halogen is already very mobile, and reacts easily with ammonia whereby an amine is formed. Finally, some deliberations are made on the nature of the complex, on the basis of the above-mentioned results. There are 1 table and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

On the Mechanism of Fluorochlorobenzene Amination by
Metal Amides and Aqueous Ammonia SOV/20-127-6-22/51

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. D. I.
Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute for Chemical Technology imeni D. I.
Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1959

Card 3/3

YAKOBSON, G.G.

Reaction of 2,4-dinitrohalobenzenes with salts of carboxylic acids.
Zhur. VKHO 5 no.6:708-709 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.
(Benzene) (Acids)

VOROZHTSOV, N.N., mladshiy; YAKOBSON, G.G.; RUBINA, T.D.

Amination of polyhalo derivatives of benzene. Dokl.AN SSSR 134
(MIRA 13:9)
no.4:821-823 O '60.

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.
Mendelejeva. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vorozhtsov).
(Amination)
(Benzene)

YAKOBSON, G.G.; VOROZHTSOV, N.N., ml.

Preparation of 2, 4-dinitrophenyl derivatives of tertiary alcohols.
Zhur. VKHQ 6 no.3:360 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva.
(Alcohols)

VOROZHTSOV, ml., N.N.; YAKOBSON, G.G.; KRIZHECHKOVSKAYA, N.I.; D'YACHENKO, A.I.; SHIKANOVA, I.V.

Aromatic fluoro derivatives. Part 4: Substitution of chlorine
for the nitro group in nitrohalo derivatives of benzene. Zhur.
ob. khim. 31 no.4:1222-1226 Ap '61. (MIIA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I.
Mendeleyeva. (Benzena) (Nitro group) (Chlorine)

VOROZHTSOV, ml., N.N.; YAKOBSON, G.G.; KRIZHECHKOVSKAYA, N.I.

Aromatic fluoro derivatives. Part 5: Nitration of fluoro-chlorobenzenes. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4:1227-1229 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva.

(Fluorine organic compounds)
(Nitration) (Benzene)

VOROZHTSOV, ml., N.N.; YAKOBSON, G.G.; DENISOVA, L.I.

Aromatic fluoro derivatives. Part 6: Catalytic reduction of
aromatic fluoronitro compounds. Zhur. ob.khim. 31 no.4:1229-
1232 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I.
Mendeleyeva.

(Fluorine organic compounds)
(Aniline) (Reduction, Chemical)

VOROZHTSOV, N.N., mladshiy; YAKOBSON, G.G.; KRIKHECHKOVSKAYA, N.I.

Aromatic fluoro derivatives. Part 7: Preparation of fluorochloro-benzenes. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.5:1674-1678 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva.
(Benzene)

YAKOBSON, G.G.; RUBINA, T.D.; VOROZHTSOV, mladshiy, N.N.

Production of fluorophenols by hydrolysis of fluorohalobenzenes.
Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6:1395-1396 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vorozhtsov, mladshiy).
(Phenol) (Benzene)

YAKOBSON, G.G.; D'YACHENKO, A.I.; HEL'CHIKOVA, F.A.

Aromatic fluoro derivatives. Part 9: Diazotation of aromatic
amines by nitrosyl boron fluoride. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.3:
849-853 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR i Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy
institut imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva.
(Amines) (Diazotizatipn) (Fluorides)

5.3600

AUTHORS:

44348
S/200/62/000/010/002/002
D204/D307

Vorozhtsov, N.N. (Jr.), Sokolenko, V.A. and Yakobson,
G.G.

TITLE:

Aromatic derivatives of fluorine. XI. The preparation and reactions of 2,6-dinitrofluorobenzene (I)

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izves-

tiya, no. 10, 1962, 87-90

TEXT:

The new compound I (b.p. 150-155°C/10 mm Hg, m.p. 60-61°C) was smoothly prepared in 76-81% yields by heating 2,6-dinitrochlorobenzene (II) with anhydrous KF at 190°C. The F atom is activated by the adjacent electron-attracting NO₂-groups and may be readily displaced by nucleophilic reagents (MeOH, EtOH, PhOH, α- and β-naphthols; PhSH, aniline, piperidine) in the presence of KF, to give the corresponding 2,6-dinitrophenyl derivatives in up to 60% yields. 2,6-dichlorofluorobenzene was made in ~ 80-90% yield by the action of chlorine on I at 230-240°C, by the stepwise replacement of the nitro groups. The intermediate product, 2-fluoro-3-

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Aromatic derivatives ...

S/200/62/000/010/002/002
D204/D307

chloronitrobenzene, was also isolated. 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene and 2,3-dichloronitrobenzene were similarly prepared from II. Chlorination of 2,6-dinitrohalogenobenzenes thus offers a method of obtaining benzene derivatives which are generally difficult to prepare. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian Branch of the AS USSR, Novosibirsk)

SUBMITTED: July 23, 1962

Card 2/2

YAKOBSON, G.G.; DENISOVA, L.I.; KRASNOVA, L.B.

Aromatic fluoro derivatives. Part 10: 2,4,5-trihalostyrenes.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3131-3134 O '62. (MIRA 15:11.)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR i Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy
institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.

(Styrene)
(Fluorine compounds)

YAKOBSON, G.G.; SOFYE, A.E.; VOROZHTSOV, mladshiy, N.N.

Alkylation and arylation of aromatic amines in the presence of
metal fluorides. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.3 Ser. khim. nauk no.1:
156-158. 1963. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR i Khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im.
D.I. Mendeleyeva, Moskva.
(Amines) (Alkylation) (Arylation)

VOROZHTSOV, N.N., mladshiy; PLATONOV, V.Ye.; YAKOBSON, G.G.

Preparation of hexafluorobenzene from hexachlorobenzene. Izv.AN
SSSR.Ser.khim. no.8:1524 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. (Benzene derivatives)

ANDREEYEVA, M.A.; VOROZHTSOV, N.N., mladshiy; KRIZHECHKOVSKAYA, N.I.;
STEPANOV, B.I.; YAKOBSON, G.G.

Substitution of halogen in azo compounds. Part 17:
Reactions of polyhaloazo compounds. Using the reaction
for establishing the structure of some aromatic
halogen-containing compounds. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.3:988-991
Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni
D.I. Mendeleyeva i Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy
khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Azo compounds)
(Halogen)

YAKOBSON, G.G.; KOBRINA, L.S.; RUBINA, T.D.; VOROZHTSOV mladshiy, N.N.

Aromatic nucleophilic substitution. Part 1: Amination of poly-chlorobenzenes. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.4:1273-1277 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskij khimii Sibirskego otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

(Benzene)

(Amination)

KOBRINA, L.S.; YAKOBSON, G.G.

Aromatic nucleophilic substitution. Part 2: Pentachlorophenol, pentachlorothiophenol, and their methyl ethers. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no. 10:3309-3312. O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

MOLIN, Yu.N.; KULAKOVA, G.I.; PLATONOV, V. Ye.; YAKOBSON, G.G.

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of polyfluorochlorobenzene
fluorine. Zhur. strukt. Khim. 5 no.5:781-783 S-0 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i gorenija Sibirskogo otdele-
niya AN SSSR i Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otde-
leniya AN SSSR.

SEMIN, G.K.; ROBAS, V.I.; KOBRINA, L.S.; YAKOBSON, G.G.

Nuclear quadrupole resonance spectra of Cl³⁵ and Br⁷⁹ of halo derivatives of benzene of the C₆X₅Y types. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.6:915-918 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

GERSHTEYN, N.A.; BEREZOVSKIY, G.A.; YAKUBSON, G.G.

Gas-liquid chromatography of aromatic compound. Part 1:
Halobenzenes. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7 Ser. . . . nauk no.2:
111-116 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskego otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 52604-65 EWT(m)/EPP(c)/EPR/EWP(1)/EXA(c) / Po-4/Fr-4/Pb-4 RFI WW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AFS015861 TR/XX63/64/009/006/0702/0704

AUTHOR: Yakobson, G. G.; Shteyngarts, V. D.; Vorozhtsov, N. N., Jr.

21

59

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TITLE: Reaction of octafluoronaphthalene with nitric acid

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo. Zhurnal, v. 9, no. 6, 1964, 702-704

TOPIC TAGS: fluorinated organic compound, naphthalene, nitric acid

Abstract: The reaction of octafluoronaphthalene with concentrated nitric acid at 50°C produced tetrafluorophthalic acid and a water-insoluble light yellow product with the composition $C_{11}F_6O_2$ (m.p. 273.5-274.5°C), to which the structure of hexafluoro-1,4-naphthoquinone was assigned. A study of the reaction of octafluoronaphthalene with concentrated nitric acid under milder conditions (0°C) revealed that tetrafluorophthalic acid is formed an intermediate product with the composition $C_{11}F_7NO_3$, which was assigned the structure of 1-keto- α -nitrononaphthaleno-1,4-dihydronephthalins. A reaction scheme is proposed for the formation of this quinononitrol. Orig. art. has 3 formulas.

Card 1/2

L 52604-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015861

ASSOCIATION: Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii SO AN SSSR (Novosibirsk
Institut of Organic Chemistry, SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CC, GC

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 006

JPRS

Card 2/2

YAKOBSON, G.G.; SHTEYNGARTS, V.D.; BEREZOVSKIY, G.A.

Aromatic fluorine derivatives. Part 12: Reaction of fluo-halobenzenes with aluminum chloride. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3:932-936 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

YAKOBSON, G.G.; RUBINA, T.D.; VOROZHTSO, N.N. Vladshiy

Aromatic fluorine derivatives. Part 13: Hydrolysis of fluo-halobenzenes. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3:936-941 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR.

YAKOBSON, G.G.; ODINOKOV, V.N.; PETROVA, T.D.; VOROZHTSOV, N.N., mladshiy

Aromatic fluorine derivatives. Part 14: Tetrafluoroterephthalic
acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.9:2953-2958 S '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

YAKOBSON, G.G.; SHTEYNGARTS, V.D.; FURIN, G.G.; VOROZHTSOV, N.N., mladshiy

Reaction of hexafluorobenzene with aqueous ammonia. Zhur. ob. khim.
34 no.10:3514 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirs'kogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

YAKOBSON, G.G.; PETROVA, T.D.; KANN, L.I.; SAVCHENKO, T.I.; PETROV, A.K.;
VOROZHTSOV, N.N., mladshiy

Production of fluorinated heterocyclic compounds from hexafluorobenzene. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.4:926-928 O '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vorozhtsov).

YAKOBSON, G.G.; SHTEYNGARTS, V.D.; MIROSHNIKOV, A.I.; VOROZHTSOV N.N.,
~~mladshiy.~~

Some reactions of decaflucrobiphenyl. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no. 5:
1109-1112 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskego otdeleniya AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vorozhtsov mladshiy).

YAKOBSON, G.G.; SHTEYNGARTS, V.D.; VOROZHTSOV, N.N., mladshiy

Preparation of octafluoronaphthalene and decafluorobiphenyl.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.8:1551 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirsckogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR.

YAKOBSON, G.G.; PETROV, V.P.

Solarographic reduction of dihalobenzenes. Izv. SO AN SSSR
no. 7 Ser. Khim. nauk no. 2:75-SO '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

I. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskego
otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted April 24, 1964.

SEMIN, G.K.; ROBAS, V.I.; SHTEYNGARTS, V.D.; YAKOBSON, G.G.

Nuclear quadrupole resonance spectra of C135 of poly-fluorochlorobenzene molecular compounds. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no.1:160-161 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

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Concerning the construction of the boiler chassis within the framework
of the boiler plant. Elek. sta. 32 no.2:87-89 F '61.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Boilers)

ACC NR: AP7001453

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/021/6195/0195

INVENTORS: Livshits, A. L.; Moroz, I. I.; Alekseyev, G. A.; Yakobson, G. M.;
Kuznetsov, B. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for electrochemical working of external surfaces of large details.
Class 48, No. 188251 [announced by Experimental Scientific Research Institute of
Metal Cutting Machines (Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
metallorozhushchikh stankov)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 21, 1966, 195

TOPIC TAGS: metalworking, metalworking machinery, metal electroforming, electrode

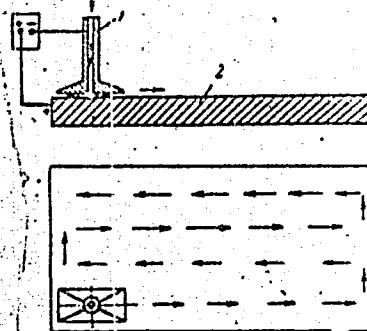
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for working external surfaces
of large details by using a source of pulsed direct current. To apply a small power
current source, the treatment is carried out by an electrode-tool moving along the
external surface of the detail (see Fig. 1). The working surface of this tool is
considerably smaller than the worked surface of the detail.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.9.047.7

ACC NR: AP7001453

Fig. 1. 1 - electrode-tool; 2 - detail



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 27Nov64

Card 2/2

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(RESUSCITATION,

eff. of adrenalectomy on restoration of vital funct.
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(ADRENALECTOMY, effects,

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sanguinated animals (Rus))